D. pennatus dryas, subsp. n.

General colour slightly darker and greyer; upper surface a darker wood-brown, and the under surface a dirty greyish white, the belly greyer than the chest. Inner surface of fore limbs quite grey, not whitish as in *pennatus*. Head-lines about as in *pennatus*, though hardly so brightly contrasted. Secator smaller, oval in section, single-rooted.

Hab. of type. Mt. Gayata, Richardson Range, British New Guinea. 3000'. The specimen from the Ethel River, Hall Sound, recorded by Ramsay (who misprints the name as *pinnatus*), was probably this form.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 99. 4. 4. 5. Collected by A. S. Anthony.

Hind foot of type 19 mm. Skull, greatest length 30, three upper molariform teeth 4·1.

D. pennatus amœnus, subsp. n.

Size slightly larger. Colour stronger and darker, with all the contrasts at a maximum. Upper surface near "verona-brown"; under surface more or less clay-colour, the throat yellowish, the chest creamy, but the belly more brownish, not sharply defined from the hue of the sides. Dark head-markings strongly contrasted black, broadened posteriorly, so as almost to meet in the middle line, and contracting to a point the light median area between them, the edges of which are sharply and abruptly defined. Hands and feet dull yellow.

Secator very small, circular, single-rooted.

Hab. Ex-German New Guinea. Type from the Rawlinson Mountains; another specimen from Sattelburg.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 11. 10. 14. 1. Collected by Prof. F. Förster.

Hind foot of type 21 mm. Skull, greatest length 31·5, three molariform teeth 4·5.

LXIII.—*Supplementary Note on the Genus* Hapalochrus, *Er.* [*Coleoptera*]. By G. C. Champion, F.Z.S.

In the present volume of the 'Annals & Magazine of Natural History,' pp. 177–201, 249–266, 305–327, pl. viii., an account is given of all the African and Asiatic species of the genus *Hapalochrus* known to me. In this article no mention is made of Kraatz's papers on the same subject (Deutsche ent. Zeitschr. 1895, pp. 59–64, 271, 272), which were overlooked by me, and they appear also to have escaped the notice of

Bourgeois, Gorham, and Pic, who do not allude to them in their descriptions of *Hapalochrus*. This oversight is, of course, due to Kraatz having placed his insects under a new genus—*Hadrocnemus*,—which is based upon the extraordinary development of the anterior and intermediate tibiæ in the males, about which Erichson says nothing in his generic diagnosis, though he mentions this character in the description of *H. azureus*, and it is also to be found in his *H. festivus*, of which he only knew the female, the type being the Eastern *H.* (*Malachius*) *lætus*, F. The name *Hadrocnemus*, applicable as it is, is not really required, there being a complete transition in the development of the tibiæ of the male from the species in which they are greatly swollen and eroded (*H. sumtuosus*, Boh., &c.) to those in which they are simple, as in the female.

The synonymy of the eight African species enumerated by Kraatz will stand as follows:—

1. *Hadrocnemus conradti*, Kr. (♂ ♀) (pp. 60, 271), from Bismarckburg, Togo = *Hapalochrus malachioides*, Fairm. (1887). Quoted in my paper (sp. no. 16) as "*H. conradti*, Pic, in litt. (?)," in the synonymy of *H. malachioides*.
2. *Hadrocnemus cæruleus*, Kr. (♂ ♀) (p. 60), no locality given, but presumably from Togo, may or may not be synonymous with the common and widely-spread W.-African *Hapalochrus azureus*, Er. (=*cæruleus*, Murr., 1867) (No. 38 of my paper). The specific name, in any case, is preoccupied for an insect absolutely congeneric. Kraatz's specimens (length $4\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.) appear to be a little larger than any of those referred by me to *H. azureus*; he describes the ♂ as having "femoribus tibiisque anticis intermediis testaceis, dilatatis, his extus nigris," and the elytra as nude in ♂ and shortly pilose in ♀!
3. *Hadrocnemus srnkæ*, Kr. (♂ ♀) (p. 61), from Mombasa. Not recognizable in the material examined by me. The length is given as 3 lin., presumably in error for 3 mill., as the insect is said to be small and the measurements of the other species are given in millimetres.
4. *Hadrocnemus purpuripennis*, Kr. (♀) (p. 61), from Bismarckburg, belongs to *Heterolaius*, Champ. (*ante*, pp. 178, 179), as shown by the elongate subequal second and third joints of the antennæ in ♀. It is doubtless synonymous with *Hapalochrus* (*Laius*) *inflaticornis*, Fairm. (type ♂, 1894, from the Congo) and *H.* (*Laius*) *violaceicollis*, Pic (1907). This latter name was incorrectly given by me as *violaceipennis* (*ante*, p. 179).

5. *Hadrocnemus tenuicornis*, Kr. (♀) (p. 62), from Bismarckburg. Not recognizable from the ♀ only. Possibly a near ally of *Hapalochrus filicornis*, Champ., from N. Rhodesia.

6. *Hadrocnemus viridis*, Kr. (♀) (p. 62), from Bismarckburg. This may be synonymous with *Hapalochrus fissipes*, Champ., types (♂ ♀) from the Congo, but in the absence of the ♂ of *H. viridis* nothing definite can be stated.

7. *Hadrocnemus spectabilis*, Kr. (♂ ♀) (p. 271), from Niger-Benue = *Hapalochrus constrictipes*, Champ. (sp. no. 15). The name *spectabilis* was used by Ancey in 1883 for another species of the same section of the genus, and that of Kraatz must be sunk as a synonym.

8. *Hadrocnemus 4-pustulatus*, Kr. (♂) (p. 272), from Niger-Benue = *Hapalochrus nobilis*, Er. (1843) (sp. no. 4 of my paper), the type of which was a ♀.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

Monograph of the Lacertidæ. By G. A. Boulenger. Vol. I. British Museum (Natural History). 1920. Pp. x + 352. Price £2.

This Monograph differs in plan from the other Catalogues issued by the Natural History Museum in recording, on a scale not hitherto attempted, the range of variation in each of the species. This is done, not only by the definition of named varieties where these can be recognized, but also by full descriptions of the variations of coloration and markings and by tabulation of the measurements and lepidosis of all the specimens examined. The vast extent of the material dealt with is shown by the fact that of the single species *Lacerta muralis* with its thirty-one named varieties the tables give particulars of about twelve hundred specimens. The present volume deals only with the three genera *Nucras*, *Lacerta*, and *Algiroides*—the remaining genera, nineteen in number, being reserved for the second volume, which is stated to be ready for printing.

The importance of this work does not lie only in its wealth of descriptive detail. In a series of memoirs published in the 'Transactions of the Zoological Society' and elsewhere, the author has expounded his views on the evolution of the Lacertidæ, and he here presents in systematic form the final results of his researches. Starting from the principles laid down in Eimer's well-known work on the evolution of markings in the wall-lizard, and combining with these a close study of structural characters for the most part neglected by Eimer, Dr. Boulenger has been able to map out a phylogenetic scheme for the whole family, to present a rational arrangement of the bewildering variety of forms presented by some